

Gaining in Popularity  
**PRINZ LUDWIG**  
LIGHT PILSENER BEER  
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY.  
Per Case of 6 Dozen Bottles  
\$10.00.  
Sole Agents:  
**H. Price & Co.,**  
12, Queen's Road.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

**DISTILLERS CO., LTD.,**  
EDINBURGH.  
**OLD TOM**  
AND  
**D. C. L.**  
**DRY GINS**  
Per Dozen \$8.00.  
Sole Agents:  
**H. Price & Co.,**  
12, Queen's Road.

No. 13,209

號二月八年五零百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1905.

日三初月七年EZ

PRICE, \$3.00 Per Month.

AGENTS FOR  
**THE SHANGHAI & HONGKONG**  
DYEING AND CLEANING  
CO., LIMITED.

EVERY Description of WEAVING,  
UPHOLSTERY, CARPETS, RUGS,  
etc., CLEANED or DYED by Special  
Process.  
Articles promptly despatched and returned,  
at cheap rates of freight, through the  
**CHINA PARCEL EXPRESS.**

**MAGEWEN, FRICKEL & CO.,**  
AGENTS,  
OFFICE, 3, DUNDAS STREET,  
Hongkong, July 28, 1905. 1815

**Intimations.**  
**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE**  
COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE OFFICES of this Company are now  
situated on the THIRD FLOOR of  
HOTEL MANSIONS, Peddar Street.  
**W. H. TRENDHARD DAVIS,**  
Branch Manager and Underwriter.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1905. 1477

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**DRS MULLER and JÜRG** have  
REMOVED their Office and Con-  
sulting Room to HOTEL MANSIONS,  
2nd Floor.  
Hongkong, August 1, 1905. 1470

**HONGKONG CITY GODOWN.**  
WE receive all kinds of non-hazardous  
goods for Storage in all Ventilated  
and Lighted EUROPEAN FIRST CLASS  
GODOWNS. CENTRAL POSITION.  
Rate of Fire Insurance 1/2 only.  
For Particulars, apply to  
**LUTGENS, EINSTAMANN & CO.**  
Hongkong, July 19, 1905. 1380

**WANTED.**  
AN ENGLISH or EUROPEAN  
NURSE to go to Manila and take  
charge of an infant. Must be experienced  
and of Middle age.  
Apply with references and full particulars  
to qualifications to  
"M."  
Care of "CHINA MAIL" Office.  
Hongkong, July 29, 1905. 1414

**NOTICE.**  
THE Undersigned Resigned from the  
Equitable Life Assurance Society of  
the U.S.A. on the 19th inst. and is now  
Acting as AGENT for the CHINA  
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COM-  
PANY, LTD.  
**MONTROSE K. NEWMAN.**  
Hongkong, July 27, 1905. 1433

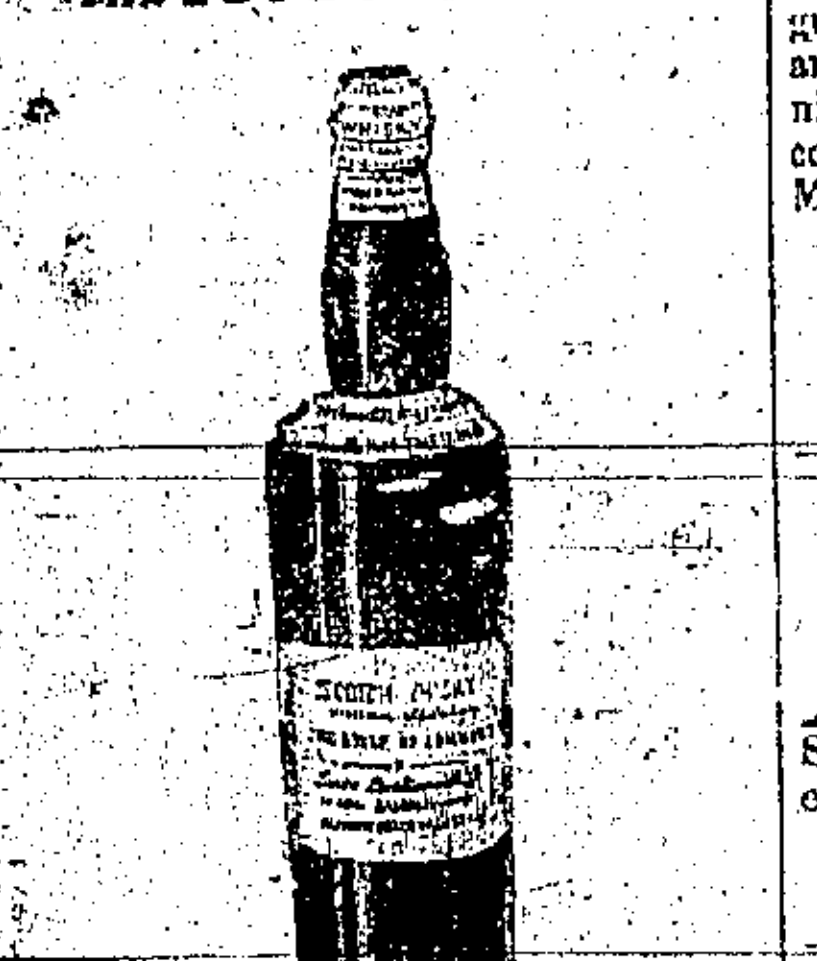
**CHINA SUGAR REFINING COM-  
PANY, LTD.**  
**NOTICE.**

IN accordance with the Provisions of  
No. 121 of the Articles of Association,  
the General Agents have THIS DAY  
declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND of  
10% for the half ending 30th June, 1905,  
on the paid-up capital.  
DIVIDEND WARRANTS payable on  
FRIDAY, the 18th August, will be issued  
to Shareholders on application.  
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Com-  
pany will be CLOSED from 5th to 18th  
August, both days inclusive.  
**JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.,**  
General Agents.  
Hongkong, July 31, 1905. 1453

**COMMERCIAL UNION ASSUR-  
ANCE CO., LTD.**  
ASSETS EXCEED \$70,000,000.  
FIRE, MARINE, TYPHOON, ACCI-  
DENT, PLATE GLASS INSURANCE  
and FIDELITY Guarantee Policies issued  
at Lowest Current Rates.  
**W. H. TRENDHARD DAVIS,**  
Branch Manager and Underwriter.  
Hongkong, June 9, 1905. 1128

**THE POPULAR**  
**SCOTCH**  
**IS**  
**BLACK & WHITE**

**JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.**  
WHISKY DISTILLERS  
By Appointment to  
**H. M. THE KING**  
and  
**HER MAJESTY THE PRINCE OF WALES**  
Supplied at all the Leasing Clubs and  
Hotels, and to be obtained from **LANE**  
**CRAWFORD & Co.,** Queen's Road  
Central.



**JAMES BUCHANAN & CO.**  
WHISKY DISTILLERS  
By Appointment to  
**H. M. THE KING**  
and  
**HER MAJESTY THE PRINCE OF WALES**  
Supplied at all the Leasing Clubs and  
Hotels, and to be obtained from **LANE**  
**CRAWFORD & Co.,** Queen's Road  
Central.

**Business Notices.**  
**W. S. BAILEY & CO.**  
ENGINEERS & SHIPBUILDERS.

WORKS:  
KOWLOON BAY.  
OFFICES & STORES:  
No. 20, CONNAUGHT ROAD.

**HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO**  
**AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.**

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND  
MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA  
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

**Hongkong-Canton Line.**  
s.s. HONAM, 2,363 tons, Captain H. D. Jones.  
s.s. POWAN, 2,358 tons, Captain C. E. Morrison, R.N.R.  
s.s. FATHAN, 2,269 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.  
s.s. HANKOW, 3,073 tons, Captain C. V. Lloyd.  
s.s. KINSHAN, 1,935 tons, Captain J. J. Lucas.  
Departures from Hongkong to Canton daily at 8.30 a.m. (Sunday Excepted), 9 p.m.  
and 10.30 p.m. (Saturday Excepted).  
Departures from Canton to Hongkong daily at 8.30 a.m., 3 p.m. and 6 p.m.  
(Sunday excepted).  
These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the  
River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

**Hongkong-Macao Line.**  
s.s. HEUNGSHAN, 1,938 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.  
Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days about 2 p.m. (See Special Sum-  
mer Time Table).  
Departures on Sundays at Noon. Departures from Macao to Hongkong daily at 8 a.m.

**Canton-Macao Line.**  
s.s. LUNGSHAN, 219 tons, Captain T. Hamlin.  
This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at  
8 a.m.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7.30 a.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K. & C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVA-  
TION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.  
**Canton-Wuchow Line.**  
s.s. SAINAM, 588 tons, Captain W. A. Valentino.  
s.s. NANNING, 589 tons, Captain C. Bulchart.  
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday  
and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days  
at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about five days. These vessels have Superior Cabin  
Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.  
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the:-  
**HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.**  
18 Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel  
Or of BUTTERFIELD AND SWIRE,  
Agents, **CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

**The Peak Hotel.**  
ADAMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP.  
Adjoining the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.  
OPEN to the South Winds in Summer and protected from the North-East Winds in  
Winter. Commanding a magnificent view of Hongkong, the Harbour and adjacent  
islands for miles.  
A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS HOTEL.  
TERMS:-From 12s. per day. TOWN OFFICE:-3, DUNDAS STREET.  
Hongkong, March 27, 1905. CABLE ADDRESS:-'PEACEFUL.' 18

**CLARK'S STUDIO,**  
4, ICE HOUSE STREET.  
PORTRAITURE IN ALL STYLES.  
AMATEUR WORK A SPECIALITY.  
Hongkong, October 5, 1904. 1812

**N. LAZARUS,** 10, D'AGUILAR STREET, HONGKONG.  
OPTICIAN.  
SIGHT TESTED FREE. LENSES GRIND ON THE PREMISES.  
A S. TUXFORD, Manager.  
Hongkong, October 1, 1904. 1797

**D. MAHER,** 77, WYNDHAM ST., HONGKONG.  
ALL kinds of SEWING MACHINES  
BOUGHT, SOLD or EXCHANGED.  
Repairs executed, expert advice given on  
all classes of Sewing Machines.  
Orders by Post Receive Prompt  
Attention.  
Hongkong, July 5, 1905. 1299

**ROYAL TOBACCO FACTORY.**  
9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.  
HAVE always a FRESH SUPPLY of  
TURKISH TOBACCO. Our EGYPT-  
IAN CIGARETTES are fresh, as we  
make them every day. We can recommend  
them as First-class Smokes. We receive  
our Tobacco Fresh from Egypt by every  
mail. A Trial Order will satisfy the most  
sceptical. We defy competition.  
T. E. P. SPYROPOLOS, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, February 15, 1905. 325

**SELECT BOARD & RESIDENCE**  
AT 'BRAESIDE'.  
A LARGE and COMMODIOUS  
RESIDENCE standing in its own  
grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining  
and Reception Rooms, Large, Airy and  
nicely furnished Bedrooms, every home  
comfort. Fine view of the Harbour. Terms  
Moderate. Apply to  
Mrs F. W. WATTS,  
'BRAESIDE', 29, MACDONNELL ROAD,  
(Late of "FENG YUEN").  
Hongkong, June 19, 1905. 97

**NIPPON LAUNDRY.**  
No. 62 and 63, PRINCE EAST.  
ALL Work done in this Establishment  
is promptly executed. Neatness &  
Speciality. Ironing and Washing done by  
experienced Japanese. PRICES MODERATE.  
G. MONYÉ, Proprietor.  
Hongkong, February 13, 1905. 308

**CARMICHAEL AND**  
**CLARKE,**  
CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND  
SHIPBUILDERS,  
SURVEYORS AND CONTRACTORS.  
REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.  
TELEGRAMS: 'CARMICHAEL', HONGKONG.  
A. B. O. Code, 4th Edition.  
A. 1 Code.  
Liebert's Standard Code.  
TELEPHONE, 232.  
Hongkong, March 14, 1905. 563

**榮 CHEE WING & CO. 敦**  
88 & 29, LEE YUEN STREET (WEST)  
HONGKONG.  
DEALERS IN  
ALL Sorts of COPPER, BRASS, STEEL  
IRON WARE, &c.  
STEEL GIRDERS and TEES,  
CORRUGATED IRON, FIG IRON, &c.,  
Suitable for  
Ships, Engine Rooms and House Builders.  
Hongkong, May 29, 1900. 1227

**MEE CHEUNG,**  
HIGH-CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER.  
Developing and Printing for Amateurs.  
ENLARGEMENT A SPECIAL FEATURE.  
BRANCH  
HONGKONG HOTEL CORRIDOR.  
1681

**Business Notices.**  
**BELL'S ASBESTOS EASTERN AGENCY, LIMITED**  
(SOLE AGENTS FOR BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON).

**BELL'S ASBESTOS**  
THE MOST RELIABLE PACKING FOR MARINE ENGINEERS.  
BAGGER  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. SOLE MANUFACTURERS:  
**BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., LTD., LONDON.**  
LARGE STOCK OF PACKINGS, JOINTINGS, &c., ALWAYS IN HAND.  
OFFICE:-6, DES VŒUX ROAD.

**REMOVAL SALE.**  
HAS NOW COMMENCED.

**LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.**  
WILL OFFER FOR ONE MONTH ONLY THEIR  
STOCK-IN-TRADE (with exception of WINES,  
SPIRITS and GROCERIES), COMPRISING:-

**GENT'S OUTFITTING AND**  
**TAILORING GOODS,**  
HATS, BOOTS, UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, etc.  
**LADIES' HATS, COSTUMES, etc.**  
CHINA and GLASSWARE, DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF  
**ELECTRO-PLATED WARE**  
HOUSEHOLD and COOKING UTENSILS, CUTLERY, ENAMELLED WARE,  
and GENERAL HARDWARE, LAMPS, FENDERS, BRASSES, etc.

**FURNISHING DEPARTMENT**  
BEDSTEADS, SPRING MATTRESSES, BEDDING, CARPETS, RUGS,  
CURTAINS, CROTONNES, TABLE COVERS, HOUSEHOLD  
LINEN, TOWELS, etc.

**PIANOS and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.**  
THE WHOLE OF THE ABOVE WILL BE OFFERED  
AT A REDUCTION OF 20 Per Cent.  
FROM THE USUAL PRICES (FOR CASH ONLY).

**LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.**  
**STAG HOTEL,**  
148, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, MOST CENTRALLY SITUATED.  
WELL FURNISHED and AIRY BEDROOMS.  
Monthly Boarders accommodated on very Moderate Terms.  
For Particulars, apply to  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, November 3, 1904. 1385

**HOTEL BALTIMORE (LATE HOTEL AMERICA)**  
2, WYNDHAM STREET.  
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL under European Management. NICELY FURNISHED.  
AIRY ROOMS. EVERY COMFORT FOR RESIDENTS AND TOURISTS.  
EXCELLENT CUISINE. Three minutes' walk from the Ferry Wharf.  
TERMS REASONABLE. Apply to THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, June 21, 1905. 1181

**PELHAM HOUSE.**  
PRIVATE HOTEL, CENTRALLY SITUATED.  
THREE MINUTES' WALK FROM POST OFFICE.  
SPECIAL TERMS FOR MONTHLY BOARDERS.  
RATES MODERATE.  
29, WYNDHAM STREET.  
Hongkong, September 6, 1904. 1636

**CARLTON HOUSE HOTELS,**  
No. 8 and 10, Ice House Road.  
EXCELLENT FURNISHED ROOMS.  
COMFORT OF RESIDENTS AND THE CUISINE A SPECIALTY.  
FOR TERMS, APPLY TO THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, April 18, 1906. 804

**GREGOR & CO.,**  
34, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

**ITALIAN WINES**  
ASTI, MOSCATO, BAROLO & BARBERA  
FROM  
**G. LENTI, ALESSANDRIA, PIEMONTE,**  
ALSO  
**TABLE OLIVET IN CASKS.**  
Hongkong, August 2, 1905. 9110

**Business Notices.**  
**GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LD.**

**PORTLAND CEMENT**  
Casks of 375 lbs. net, \$4.50 per Cask, ex Factory.  
\$2.70 per Bag, 250 lbs. net, ex Factory.

**Shewan, Tomes & Co.,**  
GENERAL MANAGERS.  
Hongkong, March 7, 1905. 2653

**CHEAP CLEARANCE SALE**  
PRIOR TO REMOVAL.  
**FAIRALL & CO.**  
Are offering the Whole of their  
Stock at exceptionally Low Prices.  
SALE COMMENCES ON 26th JULY.  
Hongkong, July 24, 1905. 1068

THE  
**HONGKONG HOTEL.**  
UNRIVALLED FOR COMFORT AND CUISINE.  
THOROUGHLY UP TO DATE WITH EVERY MODERN LUXURY.  
MODERATE TERMS AND NO EXTRAS.  
A. F. DAVIES, Acting Manager.  
2189.

**THE CONNAUGHT HOTEL,**  
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.  
A FIRST CLASS HOTEL, SITUATED NEAR THE BANK AND PRINCIPAL  
OFFICES. - EXCELLENT CUISINE AND WINES.  
Large and lofty Rooms Elegantly Furnished. Hydraulic Elevator.  
Hot and Cold Water throughout. Sp. del. Rates for Tourists.  
Launch Service for Guests.  
For Terms, apply  
THE MANAGER.  
14

**THOMAS' HOTEL.**  
REDUCED SUMMER RATES.  
BOARD & LODGING BY THE DAY \$3.00 AND UPWARDS.  
BOARD & LODGING BY THE MONTH \$60.00 AND UPWARDS.  
All the Three Meals, \$45.00 per month. (Dinner & Dinner, \$55.00 per month).  
Dinner alone, \$18.00 per month.  
For further particulars, apply to  
THE MANAGER.  
Hongkong, July 15, 1905. 1410

**'NESTOR'**  
**SANITARY FLUID.**  
A CHEAP AND RELIABLE DISINFECTANT  
IN ONE GALLON AND FIVE GALLON TINS.

**THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,**  
Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

**W. BREWER & CO.**  
23 and 25, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
**NEW BOOKS.**  
From TOKYO to TIFLIS: Unconquered Letters from the War, by McKenzie.  
Numerous Illustrations from Photographs. \$4.00.

POPULAR BOOKS: BOUND IN CLOTH, 90 CENTS EACH.  
Oliver Twist, by Dickens. Shirley, by Bronte.  
Night and Morning, by Lytton. Westward Ho, by Kingsley.  
Heart of Midlothian, by Scott. Jack Hinton, by Love.  
Scarlet Letter, by Hawthorne. Kenilworth, by Scott.  
Ingoldsby Legends. Pathfinder, by Cooper.  
Uncle Tom's Cabin. Adam Bede, by Elliot.  
Mill on the Floss, by G. Elliot. Barnaby Rudge, by Dickens.

**CALDBECK, MACGREGOR & CO.**  
WINE AND SPIRIT  
MERCHANTS,  
15, QUEEN'S ROAD.  
ESTABLISHED 1864.  
Hongkong, August 2, 1905. 9110







(In English and Chinese.)  
**W**ASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use  
of Ladies and Gentlemen, can now  
be had at this Office.—Price, \$1 each.  
CHINA MAIL OFFICE.



# Ask for TANSAN

**NATURAL MINERAL WATER** Bottled at the Springs at Takaradzka, by

The Clifford-Wilkinson

**Tansan Mineral Water Co., Limited, Kobe, Japan.**

Per Case of 48 Pints ..... \$5.50  
Per Dozen Pints ..... \$1.70  
Per Case of 100 Splits ..... \$8.00  
Per Dozen Splits ..... \$1.10

**Crisp, Delicious, Invigorating.**

Drink the World Renowned Nerve and Muscle Strengthening.

THE Original and Genuine is J. Clifford Wilkinson's.

ACTS gently, Acts pleasantly, Acts beneficially.

NOTHING like it, for depressed Spirits.

SIMPLY marvellous.

AND worth its weight in Gold.

NOTHING can eclipse its popularity

**TANSAN**

Can be obtained at all 1st Class Hotels and Bars in the FAR EAST.

Beware of fraudulent IMITATIONS.

The only genuine TANSAN Bears the name of

**J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.**

**H. PRICE & CO.,**

12, QUEEN'S ROAD, SOLE AGENTS FOR HONGKONG.

Hongkong, June 3, 1905.

**POWELL'S**

**Gentlemen's Department**

28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

**Just Received**

A

Fine Range of

**LIGHT WEIGHT**

**ZEPHYR**

**SHIRTS**

SMART PATTERNS,

FAST COLOURS AND

EXCELLENT CUT

**\$21.50** 1 DOZEN.

**WELL WORTH TRYING**

**WILLIAM POWELL,**

LIMITED.

**HONGKONG.**



CHAMPAGNES.

MOET & CHANDON 'Dry Imperial'

Per Case 1 Dozen Bottles ..... \$57.00

MOET & CHANDON 'Dry Imperial'

Per Case 2 Dozen 1/2 Bottles ..... 60.00

CHARLES LOUBET & Co., 'Extra

Dry' Per Case 1 Dozen Bottles 42.00

CHARLES LOUBET & Co., 'Extra

Dry' Per Case 2 Dozen 1/2 Bottles 45.00

**BRANDIES.**

J. & F. MARTELL'S \* Per Case \$25.00

Do. V.S.O.P. " 28.00

Do. V.V.S.O.P. " 40.00

Do. V.V.S.O.P. " 90.00

RARE OLD VINTAGE 1865 " 47.00

SOLE AGENTS:

**H. PRICE & CO.,**

12, Queen's Road Central.

158

**THE HONGKONG FROZEN FOOD SUPPLY.**

**THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD.**

(PROPRIETORS).

**OYSTERS**

WE HAVE RECEIVED A SHIPMENT OF

FROZEN AUSTRALIAN OYSTERS

IN BOTTLES.

PRICES:—

Per Bottle of 2 1/2 doz. Oysters ..... \$1.25

do. of 5 " do ..... \$2.50

ORDERS.

To be filled at Noon should be sent in

before 8 A.M. the same day.

To be filled at 3.30 p.m. should be sent in

before Noon the same day.

To be filled at Early Morning should be

sent in before 3.30 p.m. the previous day.

CLOSE AT NOON ON SUNDAYS.

Hongkong, July 13, 1905.

1278

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS,

PERFUMERS, &c.

**Watson's Prickly**

**Heat Lotion**

A RELIABLE AND EFFICACIOUS

REMEDY.

Immediately relieves the irritation.

**Watson's House-**

**hold Ammonia**

FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND

HOUSEHOLD.

Promotes a healthy action of the skin,

counteracts all effects of perspiration,

and is as refreshing and invigorating to

the system as a Turkish Bath.

**Watson's Carbo-**

**lic Soaps**

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL

PROFESSION.

**A. S. WATSON & CO.,**

LIMITED.

CHEMISTS BY APPOINTMENT TO

HIS EXCELLENCY THE

GOVERNOR.

**THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY,**

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

## MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Amusements.

9 p.m.—Performance at City Hall.

**General Memoranda.**

FRIDAY, August 4.—

Goods per Den of Orombi undelivered

after this date subject to rent.

SATURDAY, August 5.—

Register of Shares of Hongkong & Shang-

hai Banking Corporation, close from this

date to 18th August inclusive.

Transfer Books of China Sugar Refining

Co., Ltd., close from this date to 18th

inst. inclusive.

MONDAY, August 7.—

Exchange Banks Close.

Transfer Books of Hongkong & Wham-

poa Dock Co., Ltd., close from this

date to 21st August inclusive.

Goods per China undelivered after this

date subject to rent.

TUESDAY, August 16.—

Noon—Meeting of Hongkong, Canton &

Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., at the

Company's Offices.

SATURDAY, August 19.—

Noon—Meeting of Shareholders of The

Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Cor-

poration, at the City Hall.

MONDAY, August 21.—

Noon—Meeting of Hongkong & Wham-

poa Dock Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Offices.

**The China Mail.**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1905.

**THE NEW EDUCATION IN CANTON.**

BEFORE an educational system, which

has commanded the respect of ages and

the devotion of millions, can be dis-

credited, much silent work must be done

by the few—done not infrequently, in

the teeth of stubborn opposition, and

perhaps at times with certain misgivings.

'What obtains is good enough for me'

is a dictum which one often hears, and

there is some philosophy, though little

altruism, in the remark. When Erasmus

and his co-workers began their labours

for the introduction of the new learning

into Catholic Europe, they met with

unconscionable opposition, both from

the Church and others, and it was not

without fighting a long and obstinate

battle, that they were able to command

first attention, then the respect, and

lastly the support of fair-minded and

far-seeing men. These remarks are

perhaps not altogether without their

pertinency to educational affairs in South

China. The leaders of the Old Learning,

from the Chancellors of the Peking

University down to the mummified

village schoolmaster, have been wedded

to and have earned their bread by the

ancient system which has obtained

in China for so long, and it is

not likely that this respectable system

will be overturned without a severe

struggle. When a heavy weight has to

be moved there must be a good lever,

placed on a firmly fixed fulcrum, and it

must be worked by strong and deter-

mined hands. During the last decade

Imperial edicts have been issued, and

bodies of reformers have tried to intro-

duce innovations and effect radical

changes. In the past, however, the

permanent success does not appear to

have been very substantial. That the

present dissatisfaction with the condi-

tion of things is real, appears from the

number of so-called colleges, which

have been opened in the Western sub-

urbs of Canton and elsewhere by

Chinese. Our representative was privi-

leged to visit one of these native insti-

tutions recently, and was able to look

over the time-tables and curriculum of

the college, as well as other matters

affecting the well-being of the school,

and saw much evidence of a desire on

the part of the founders to depart from

the traditions of old China. This is a

point upon which the students—though

being educated on a broad Western

basis of learning—are not quite uni-

anymous. They are not agreed as to

the wisdom of a fundamental breaking

with the past, and thus we see adherence

to the worship of Confucius in the

school being insisted upon by many

who otherwise recognise the wisdom of

many of the ways of the West. In the

differences of opinion, however, we see

the intrusion of a new restlessness, and

it is certain that the sage's position as

a god is less assured than it was a half

a century ago. On the whole the

opening of these colleges—in addition

to those under the control of Europeans

—is a move in the right direction.

Some of them are directly under Go-

vernment control; others are private

ventures. But in any case the increase

of such schools is a good omen, and will

be productive of good fruit in the

future. The mere fact of the Chinese

boycott committees urging students to

continue in their studies at American

colleges signifies a growing appreciation

of the value of education, and with the

further opening of China to trade

should come a better understanding with

Europeans and a better time for the

people of the Empire in general.

## LOCAL AND COAST NEWS.

The English and French Mails of the

1st July and 27th June were delivered in

London on the 29th and 28th July.

The charge room at the Central Police

Station is at present in the hands of the

P. W. D.'s men undergoing much-needed

renovation.

**Harbour Office Changes.**

The Harbour Master, Hon. Captain

Barnes-Lawrence R.N., leaves for Home on

leave on the 8th instant and his place will

be filled by Mr Basil Taylor (Assistant

Harbour Master, Mr E. Jones (Chief

Boarding Officer) will be acting as

Harbour Master and Mr M. McIvor will

resume the duties of second boarding officer.

**The "Hankow" Rock.**

The rock that was recently located by

the steamer "Hankow," at the rear of

Stoncutters' Island, was buoyed yester-

day. The buoy is a white conical one

with the name "Hankow" painted on it

in black letters. A change has also been

made in the buoy marking the "Trocas"

Rock. Formerly it bore the word "Rocks,"

this has now been altered to "Trocas."

**Change of Office.**

At noon to-day Mr W. H. Trenchard

Davis, manager of the Commercial Union

Assurance Company Ltd., was 'At Home'

in the company's new offices in the Hotel

Mansions. A large number of business

men called in to pay their respects and over

a glass of champagne wished the Company

every success in the new premises. The

offices are admirably situated on the third



## THE HONGKONG REGATTA

To be held in December.

A meeting of the stewards nominated by His Excellency the Governor to manage the next Hongkong Regatta was held recently, at which it was decided to hold the regatta on December 9. In consequence of the late date, the regatta will be held in the month of December, and the regatta will be held in the month of December, and the regatta will be held in the month of December.

It is proposed to hold the regatta in Aberdeen Harbour, where a splendid smooth-water course can be reckoned upon, as the north-east monsoon is then prevailing. Should this proposal be carried into effect the regatta will be limited to one day, and that day will, if possible, be a public holiday. Such being the case it is hoped that picnics in houseboats and launches may be arranged, and the Committee hope to get the use of these craft to line the sides of the course in place of the usual sampans. With hunting and flags streaming from their masts these boats would lend a very pleasing effect to the harbour; it would thus need but a huge crowd to convince one that history had been the venue.

It is needless to remark that the enthusiastic hard-working Committee, in whose hands the arrangements have been left, will do all they can to make the occasion successful, and the co-operation of the public is all that is needed to guarantee this.

The Hon. Mr. Gresham Stewart is Chairman of the Committee.

## THE PEACE QUESTION.

M. Witte on his Mission.

A telegram to the Foreign Office, Tokio, gives the following as the gist of remarks made by M. Witte on his mission. They were made in the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press:

'I have been chosen to meet the Japanese Plenipotentiary and ascertain whether it is not possible for the two countries to arrive at an agreement for peace. Of course, my personal opinion on the matter cannot count for much, but I may say that I am in perfect accord with Count Lamsdorff in the determination that we should do our utmost for his Majesty the Tsar. I am in receipt of detailed instructions from His Majesty for guidance in the important task I have in hand. In everything the final decision must be left to His Majesty. His Majesty is a man of peace and is anxious for the restoration of peace, but what concerns me most is that the Japanese terms may be of such a nature that Russia cannot possibly agree to them. A belief prevails in certain quarters that Russia is compelled to conclude peace at any cost. This is a delusion. There are two streams of national opinion running in Russia. The one insists on the continuance of the war to the bitter end, and is very largely supported, having a very strong hold upon the nation; and the other is inclined to the restoration of peace. I belong to the category of the latter. I frankly admit that because I maintain that outcroppings should be the guiding policy of a statesman. I was strongly opposed to the war before hostilities broke out, and advocated peace. Now circumstances are entirely changed. The Russian people, as I have said, are divided into two opinions in regard to the question whether the war shall or shall not be stopped at the present stage. If the Japanese terms are of such a nature as to humiliate Russia or tend to jeopardise the existence of the Russian Empire, the Russian people will soon forget their differences and unite; and in case I am obliged to report that the Japanese terms are of such a nature as Russia cannot accept, the Russian people will not hesitate to approve my report, and there is little doubt but that they will be driven to a strong determination to continue the war for years if necessary. Foreign newspapers have given the world to understand that the Russian Empire is already dismembered by internal disturbances, but this is far from being the case. I have to admit that Russia is faced with serious internal troubles, but the outside world has not grasped the true condition of the affairs.

'The foreign correspondents in Russia, who have been permitted to converse with but a few people of importance in St. Petersburg or Moscow, and have misunderstood the events transpiring are only by such writing misleading the world in regard to the future of Russia. There is a vast difference in the economical conditions of Russia compared with those of the countries of Western Europe, and none but those who were born in Russia or have resided in the country for many years can have anything like a thorough knowledge of Russia and of the Russian people. The traditions, history and thought of the Russian people are now disintegrated on account of the internal disturbances, but when they once realise that the national existence or destiny is endangered, they will speedily forget their differences and combine in union for the defence of country. Russia is not on the verge of dismemberment as alleged, so that we see no necessity for substituting in any form what may be offered for peace. Russia now has to face domestic troubles, and many disturbances of a serious character have broken out, and such may be repeated in the future, but now the crisis is almost over, and in a few years Russia will recover from the effects of the war.'

## THE AMERICANISING OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

[FOR THE 'CHINA MAIL']

Amongst the many reforms which the Americans have forced through the barriers of English conservatism, the former country's standard of spelling and pronunciation is likely to be the next thing that will be heard of as being adopted—that is, if we can take the word of the leading English paper—*The Times*.

Our English brothers, foster brothers or cousins—as they, or we, may choose to designate the dwellers in the United Kingdom—have suffered at divers times and in divers ways during the past decade from nervousness, as to 'American invasion.' At one time it was American mechanical contrivances and American engineering enterprises that 'got on their nerves'; at another it was the American political machine which was supposed, in some uncanny fashion, to have been adopted by Mr. Chamberlain and to have aided in producing that fiscal scheme to which he is so conspicuously devoted; and again it was the invasion of the American buyers of pictures and books, of which the treasures of Mr. J. P. Morgan in Kensington Museum, are the ever-present testimony. Still again it was the American type of newspaper, with its novel modes and methods, and particularly its horrid tendency to use phrases supposed to be American and words spelled in the manner current in America.

The last, it is to be noted, has probably excited more alarm and resentment among our English friends and relatives—that is, among those of them who write for the critical journals—than have been excited by any other instrument from across the 'pond.' Take, for instance, the elision of the vowel 'u' from the word 'honourable,' etc. Here, if may be pardoned the confusion of metaphor, was the visible shibboleth by which the true born Briton, the heir of the uncounted wealth of English tradition, tested the respectability of writers and admitted them to, or excluded them from, the visiting list of literature. It was in vain to contend that 'honour' was the legitimate descendant of the Latin word as it was used by the writers of the *Græce* or Cicero, or to point out that the 'u' which had crept in through the French, notoriously sprang from the local colloquial speech of the Romans. The English critics would have none of it. It was as if each of them, protesting as to literature, no matter of what intrinsic value or excellence, in the words of Lovelace:

'I could not love thee, dear, so much,  
Loved I not honour more.'

Lo, now in the dawn of the twentieth century, the conservative of the conservatives, (especially in small matters) the most generally recognised leader of English journalism, with authority less questioned than that of any other, and proposes to an amazed Kingdom the adoption of an American standard of spelling, of pronunciation, of usage, to British householders, a dictionary which shamelessly gives preference with all that that implies, to 'honour' over 'honour'—and reports of the latter that it still prevails in England, thus frankly stamping it as obsolescent and doomed to disappear when the progress of enlightenment reaches that island.

Nor this alone. *The Times* does not propose this radical innovation in an academic fashion in a mere editorial article. It proposes it in a matter of business. It wishes to sell the dictionary and it is so confident that it will sell well on its merits that the offer is made to send it free of cost, or trouble, or 'any obligation to subscribe' for one week, promising to take back and pay all expenses if so desired. The advertisement by *The Times* describes the particular dictionary in the most satisfactory manner. 'We believe,' it says, 'that the book reveals under the test, not of mere inspection, but of actual use, merits so great, that most of the people who have read the volumes for a few days will retain them. It is a book altogether unknown any book made by great specialists, admired by great critics; a book which we could unhesitatingly recommend you to buy.'

This cannot but seem to the purists something like treason. In reality it is but an intelligent and shrewd recognition of the inevitable change in the use of the English language. It is intelligent because the change goes on almost imperceptibly and only a student of far-flying vision can trace it. It is shrewd because it is a well devised plan to take advantage not only of the change, but of the tendency of all English speaking persons gradually to talk more and more nearly alike, not by sticking to old forms but by slowly adopting some of the new ones as best suit the evolution of the race.

A. R. H.

## WEATHER REPORT.

The following notice is issued by Mr. Figg of the Hongkong Observatory:

On the 1st at 5.30 p.m. Orders issued to hoist the Black Flag.  
The depression is South of Swatow close to the coast. It appears to be moving NW.  
On the 2nd at 6.45 a.m. Orders issued to hoist the Black Flag point upwards and Drum. At 8.30 a.m. Orders issued to lower the Cone and Drum.  
At 11.55. The barometer has risen quickly over Formosa and the S. and E. coasts of China, and fallen in N. China.  
The depression probably entered the Gulf of Tonkin on the 2nd, and is now over the Pacific to the SE. of the Loo-Choo Islands. Gradients are moderate and fresh to moderate S. wind may be expected in the Formosa Channel and over the N. part of the China Sea.  
Forecast—moderate S. winds, squally, squally.

## REVIEWS.

CHINESE ART. By S. W. Bushell, C.M.G.

M. D. Vol. I. London: Printed for His Majesty's Stationery Office.

This is an 'Art Handbook to the Victoria and Albert Museum.' It is more. It is a valuable work on Chinese Sculpture, Architecture, Bronze, Carving in wood, Ivory, Horn, etc., lacquer, and carving in jade. Dr. Bushell, who had 30 years' experience in Peking, is admirably fitted to write such a book and his labour is likely to prove of great value to all lovers of antique art. The volume is splendidly illustrated, and will serve either the curio buyer in China or the art lover in the museum. The second volume is to deal with Ceramics, Glass, Enamels, Textiles, Embroidery and Pictorial Art.

MAN'S RESPONSIBILITY, or How and Why the Almighty introduced Evil upon the Earth. By T. G. Carson. Putnam's Sons.

This is a well-meaning attempt to popularise Psychology with a purpose. This is worked along the lines of Moral Philosophy, with a wise exclusion of technical terms. A start is made with conscience. In its light are placed covetousness, Fraud, Kindred vices and their opposites. The relations between conscience and the various intellectual, reasoning faculties occupy about one hundred pages, which are as valuable as any in the volume. The interworking of various principles which become motives, such as Fear, Self-preservation, Ambition, in also thoughtfully and clearly set forth.

The greatest failure in the book is the attempt to justify the title. The place of Deity in Creation is strongly emphasised and well illustrated. In other parts the author vigorously denounces misuse of powers as producing moral evil; but in regard to this one alone he repeatedly affirms that God is a just God, with the power of destruction is strictly and positively the introduction of Moral Evil into the world. Towards the end of the volume the cause of evil is traced to the whole world is in the interest of Philosophy as a Science and an applied Art. After showing how the principles of mind affect governments and the conduct of nations, the author concludes with a practical suggestion.

It is to the interest of Government and nations that every servant of the public should be both intellectually and morally fit. Exams are often crammed for and the intellectually unfit scramble through; while practically no adequate attempt is made to test moral fitness of the candidates. Mind and morals being so closely allied, the Philologist, could give most valuable information and advice to authorities before appointments are made. He would have the British Government employ three well paid Philologists whose report on service candidates should be final. This opens up an interesting vista. Would it be possible for Sandow, say, to cram up 'bumps' as now the adjectives muscles, so that the poor victim might squeeze through—and then be considered fit for any post anywhere at any moment? This book will not take rank in any well furnished library, but the ground covered by it is worth working over in its company though there might be a difference of opinion as to which plots produces words and which bring forth servicable plants.

## GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS SALARIES.

The highest paid official in the Government Service, with the exception of the Viceroy of India, is the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, who received £20,000 per annum (says the writer of an article entitled 'Big Salaries a Road to Ruin' in *Cassell's Saturday Journal* for July); yet, unless an Irish Viceroy was possessed of considerable private means he could not afford to accept this salary, which does not nearly cover the expenses entailed by maintaining so exalted a position as the representative of Sovereignty in Dublin. It has been generally estimated that an Irish Viceroy spends £15,000 a year over and above his official salary; so that Lord Dudley, who has held the position for over two years, would have received, he now more than £30,000 out of pocket for having accepted a Government post worth £20,000 a year. £20,000 per annum is the salary of the Governor-General of Canada, and considering the expenses which such a position entails, it is one of the worst paid posts in the Government colonial service. The Governor of Malta, for example, who receives £3,000 a year, or the Governor of Ceylon, who is paid on the same scale, would have to pay out of pocket for his salary, and his comparatively speaking, infinitely better paid. There are some very good positions in the diplomatic service, with salaries attached to them that range from £5,000 to £9,000 per annum; yet many a clerk on £3 a week is better off than the holders of these important diplomatic posts. Our Ambassador at Paris is paid £9,000 a year, but no British Ambassador ever yet succeeded in making that salary cover his expenses, which are reckoned to cost the holder of our premier Embassy abroad quite £1,000 per annum more than his pay. A First Secretary to an important European Embassy is paid about £1,500 a year, but he finds it impossible to live on this in such places as Vienna or St. Petersburg; and many a diplomatist has been ruined in the attempt to do so. Cabinet Ministers are, as a rule, wealthy men, and it is absolutely essential that some of them at any rate should be so, for their expenses are considerable. The Secretary for Foreign Affairs is paid £5,000 per annum, but his salary goes but a small way towards defraying the annual expenses which the head of the Foreign Office has to meet. In addition to maintaining a position of great dignity in a becoming manner, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs must, at his own expense, entertain regularly all the members of the various foreign diplomatic missions in London—a social duty that alone runs away with the greater part of his salary.

## Let It Be Known.

THE widest possible publicity should be given to the fact that summer diarrhoea in children and cholera infantum can always be cured by the judicious use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It never fails. For sale by all Dealers. WALKER & CO., Ltd., General Agents.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC CO.'S NEW OFFICES.

Splendid Situation.

As notified in our columns a few days ago the Canadian Pacific Railway Company's offices have been removed from their old position to the Hotel Mansions, where the company has most commodious premises. The situation is an ideal one, being in the corner of the building facing on the Praya and Pedder's Street. The main entrance faces Blake Pier and thus one of the first things that strikes the attention of visitors landing in the colony will be the Company's name displayed in gold letters on their large sign-board, while far out in the harbour their flag, flying from the top of the six storied building, will be clearly visible. Having secured what was perhaps the best situation in the Colony for their purpose it was but natural that the Company should desire to make the offices worthy of the splendid position, and their own name. They have done so and are justly proud of the result. The main office, including passenger, freight and other departments, is a spacious apartment of about 60 feet by 50 feet, and is fitted up in elaborate and up-to-date style.

Mr. D. E. Brown (general agent) is accommodated with a fine office on the right of the entrance and the Superintendent Engineer on the left. At the rear of these offices is the Chinese department with an entrance off Pedder's Street, where also everything is ordered in the best style. The offices are cool, well lighted and admirably adapted for their purpose, and the Company, through Mr. Brown, is to be congratulated on having secured such an ideal position, constituting one of the best shipping offices in the East.

## SAILING SHIP'S ADVENTURES IN A STORM.

The 'A. G. Ropes' Dismasted in Kii Channel.

In yesterday's issue we (*Japan Chronicle*, July 23) reported the dismasting during a storm of the sailing vessel 'A. G. Ropes,' from Hongkong to Baltimore via the Horn. Yesterday the master of the sailing vessel, Captain Rivers, was in Kobe, his ship having been towed into port for repairs, and he gives an account of an experience such, we should think, as very rarely falls to the lot of seamen. Captain Rivers says they left Hongkong for Baltimore on the 1st inst., and having cleared the Bashi Channel, were off the Luchuan when, on the 17th, they got right into a typhoon. In a few hours all their masts and spars were carried away, with the exception of the foremast and bowsprit. The most unaccountable thing about the storm was that the wind did not change about as in ordinary typhoons, but continued to blow with tremendous force from the east.

The falling spars did great damage to the ship. As the tremendous weight fell, it crashed through the decks, smashing the roofs of the deck-houses, and driving big holes in the decks themselves. Most extraordinary of all, not a man was injured in the wreck that was caused by the storm. With the lurching of the ship some of the huge spars fell overboard, and those on board could feel the shock as the heavy cross-trees were knocked against the ship's bottom.

When the typhoon passed, things were put shipshape as much as possible and the 'A. G. Ropes' made 400 miles on her foremast, which is of steel, and withstood the storm. This carried four sails. The two other masts were blown overboard, rigging, spars and all, a clean sweep being made of everything.

Under her foremast, the 'A. G. Ropes' made the Kii Channel, with the object of putting in at Kobe. At the entrance to the channel the Captain came up by the wind that had brought the ship eastward, but when about five miles up, with the darkness falling, the wind dropped completely and they began to drift back to sea. In this dangerous position the ship sighted the steamer 'Specie,' and at 10 o'clock on Friday night was taken in tow just outside the channel, and was brought to Wada Point, where she now lies awaiting a survey and repairs. The latter will be required not only on deck but on the hull, to which the fallen spars have done damage, but its extent has not yet been ascertained.

Captain Rivers says he has a full cargo of masting and other light-merchandise for Baltimore. With this cargo the vessel was six or seven feet higher out of the water than she would have been if carrying a heavier cargo, such as sugar, and the Captain believes that the light cargo saved his ship from sinking, as had she been lying lower in the water the high seas would have gone into the hold where the deck was smashed in by the falling spars. Captain Rivers, who on Saturday looked tired and sorrowful after several days on deck, describes the effect of the storm on his ship as a regular smash-up and his most remarkable experience at sea, although he has a number of times been partially dismasted. He considers it particularly fortunate that no one was injured. On board were his wife and their four month old child—the lady having had five years of sea life—and besides a crew of 27 all told. There was also one passenger, making a total of thirty, who have had a narrow escape from shipwreck.

## BY WHARF AND WAVE.

The s.s. 'Minnesota,' from Yokohama, 8th arrived at Port Townsend on the 19th and Seattle, Wash., on the 20th instant. The passage to Port Townsend, took 11 days, 22 hours and to Seattle, 12 days 12 hours (Quarantine included.) The Steaming time to Seattle 12 days 1 hour, an average of 14 knots, per hour.

The P. & O. s.s. 'Mongolia,' which is now on her way Home from Australia met with a storm in the Australian Bight—a few days after putting to sea. The ship came in contact with a tremendous tidal wave which washed away one of the hatches. The Commander, Capt. C. F. Preston, went to see the extent of the damage done when another wave caught him and would have carried him overboard, but that his log caught bringing him heavily down. Captain Preston had to be carried to his room and the ship's Surgeon was in attendance at once. The Doctor declared the accident to be a compound fracture of the knee. The Captain has been in bed since with his leg in plaster and is unfit for service, so far as the present voyage is concerned. His duties are being attended to by F. P. Naylor, Chief Officer, who was also the victim of an accident a few days after the above accident—though it was, of course, of a less serious nature.

## AN IMPRESSIONIST IN NORWAY.

The People and the Fjords.

A special correspondent of *The Yorkshire Post*, who has been on a visit to Norway remarks that an interesting study could be made of the effects of environment upon the population of the fjords. One is struck as the ship threads her course, along these islands of the sea by the appearance of the houses. Here one with its outhouses, there, often at intervals of a mile or more, another. All between is very steep, if not precipitous and it is difficult to see how in the long winter one family can communicate with another. In many places the houses are built, as it were, upon a shelf of sward, those edges being so abruptly to the water that the young child left at play is tethered to a stake. Communication from house to house is comparatively easy in summer, for they go down to the water and travel by boat; but in winter one can but think each house must be cut off even from the frozen fjord by slopes clad in ice and snow. The reason for this sparseness is not far to seek. The house is built wherever a patch of level ground is to be found, and it is astonishing how small a plot is held to justify a homestead. Three acres, in many parts, would be a large estate. Yet men live along these fjords, eat bread and junket, rear sufficient families of healthy, well-clad children, and lead contented lives. And on a summer eve the people take a quiet enjoyment upon their fjord. Several parties of men and ladies, gaily dressed—it was a holiday—no passed one evening, singing and dancing in their fair boats upon the lake-like water, and always near the towns the fjord was well dotted with boats after working hours, especially when we had dancing or music aboard the 'Midnight Sun.'

All along the fjord, at long intervals, are churches. The minister visits them turn and turn about, so that no homestead is always the furthest from the place of worship. The service, as it chanced, was away from Merok on the Sun-day we were there, and our party, which included a clergyman, was allowed the use of the pretty church, perched upon the hill, at the foot of the great mountains. Here, too, I am told, the Norwegian Government made a regulation under which ministers of the Norwegian Church may extend such courtesy to members of certain communions, and this was the first instance in which that legislation was applied. It is curious to observe that the principle of sparseness is observed not only in the country districts—where no other plan is possible—but also, to a great extent, in the towns, where economy of building material and of ground would rather suggest rows and terraces. Here, however, the reason for 'isolation, so far as possible, is, doubtless the fear of fire. At one point we touched I noticed that the principal hotel is divided into two parts, separated by a burning foot or more. If fire came upon the one half the other may be spared. If this is the idea, it is a good one, for many of the hotels of Norway have been burnt to the ground, not once, but many times. At Alesund, which we passed soon after touching our modest 'furthest North,' they are beginning to use stone and brick more extensively in rebuilding the town after last year's disaster. There is plenty of stone in Norway, and to spare, but very little lime. We passed one rare outcrop in our voyage, and a little colony of kilns were in full blast. But their output cannot be large, in view of the demand for lime for horticultural purposes and for the mortaring of the stone foundations on which all the houses are built.

There was another point that interested me. How do these people of the fjords, with their small patches of mixed granite and soil, manage to pay their rent? I asked a Norwegian. He replied that in the first place, poor as I might think them, these dwellers by the fjords are not so poor—they have good pastures on the mountain tops whether they drive their cattle in the spring; and that, in the second place, they are all freeholders, there is no rent. As I have already indicated, the Norwegians are not without humour, and my Norwegian had a merry twinkle in his eye as he came to his 'in the second place.'

They have humour, but they are ordinarily a 'quiet race.' Is it the influence of the fields of grain upon the mountains on every side? Such a life may well conduce to the contemplative spirit, and instances of true philosophy in the humbler classes have come to my knowledge, even in so short a stay. It may be hoped that the advent of the tourist will have no great effect on the native character, but there are, unfortunately, some signs of deterioration. The girls up country, at least, are still shy, but the little boys are already parading their buttons after they call 'change,' which is a transaction whereby you are expected to give them 10 ore—a tourist rarely has smaller Norwegian money—for an English penny which yields them a profit of 50 per cent. And wherever there is a fine view the Norwegian is building a hotel.

## To-day's Advertisements

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Hongkong, January 6, 1904. 20-3

## NOTICE.

J. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. beg to inform the Public of Hongkong that they are the SOLE AGENTS in Hongkong of the following PIANO MANUFACTURERS: BRINSMEAD, COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD, ALLISON, CHALLAN and DORNER. And that GUARANTEED NEW INSTRUMENTS of any of the above makes CAN BE HAD FROM THEM ONLY. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. Hongkong, May 13, 1905. 1409

## THEATRE CITY

ROYAL HALL.

Under the distinguished patronage of H.E. Sir MATTHEW NATHAN, R.E., K.C.M.G.

## THE BANDMANN OPERA CO.

TODAY! (WEDNESDAY), AUGUST 2nd.

'SERGEANT BRUE'

PLAN at the Robinson Piano Co. Doors Open 8.30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m. Hongkong, August 2, 1905. 1492

## BANK HOLIDAY.

In accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 7th instant. Hongkong, August 2, 1905. 1481

## TO LET.

QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

A FEW DOORS FROM HONGKONG HOTEL.

A SPACIOUS GODOWN.

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THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the Undersigned in the Business CARRIED ON under the Style of THE MUTUAL STORE at 25, DES VEXES ROAD CENTRAL and at 81A KEE STREET, CANTON, ceased as from the 1st JULY, 1905. All Debts due and owing to The Mutual Stores up to the 30th day of June, 1905, will be collected by us. All Claims against The Mutual Stores up to the 30th day of June, 1905, must be sent in to the Undersigned at 25, Des Vexes Road Central, before the 31st day of August, 1905, (otherwise they will not be recognized. We take this opportunity to thank the numerous Customers who have accorded us their esteemed patronage in the past.

LIN WOO, FRED. C. MOW FUNG.

Hongkong, August 1, 1905. 1482

## PRIME BEEF.

GIVE OUR AUSTRALIAN BEEF A TRIAL.

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THE DAIRY FARM CO., LD., (PROPRIETORS).

Credit Accounts opened with any known resident in Hongkong or Outports. Please send for a Free Book and Price List. Hongkong, August 2, 1905. 1478

## FRENCH TAUGHT AND TRANSLATIONS done by a FRENCHMAN.

Apply to 'G.' Care of 'CHINA MAIL' Office. Hongkong, July 24, 1905. 1413

## THE WINE GROWERS SUPPLY CO.

DIRECT IMPORTERS OF WINE, BEER AND SPIRITS from well-known Growers, Brewers and Distillers. PRICES LOW AND GUARANTEED. BARRETT &amp; CO., Agents. No. 22 &amp; 24, BANK BUILDINGS, Queen's Road. 1681

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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-CLASS PIANOS.

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## THE BURLINGTON.

(Opposite the Hongkong Hotel) 2, PEDDER'S STREET.

TO MAKE ROOM FOR AUTUMN GOODS A GREAT CLEARANCE SALE FOR CASH WILL BE HELD FROM THE 1st to 15th AUGUST NEXT. OUR GOODS WILL BE OFFERED AT SUCH LOW PRICES AS TO DEFY COMPETITION. Telephone No. 886. Hongkong, July 25, 1905. 1685











